



10-3-1918

## The Independent, V. 44, Thursday, October 3, 1918, [Whole Number: 2254]

The Independent

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ESTABLISHED 1875

ACCEPT AND DEFEND THE  
TRUTH WHEREVER  
FOUND

VOLUME FORTY-FOUR.

COLLEGEVILLE, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1918.

THE "HOME PAPER" OF THE MIDDLE SECTION OF PROSPEROUS MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

\$1.25 the YEAR

IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER, 2254.

## ABOUT TOWN NOTES.

Mrs. J. Francis, Sr., and Mrs. Fieldly, of Oaks, spent Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Miller are now at their home on Main street, after spending several months at Glen Farm.

Miss Brainard, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, spent several days with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gristock.

Mrs. Edward Lane entertained the Sewing Club on Monday afternoon.

Mrs. Bickhart and Miss Wear, of Roxborough, spent Saturday with Miss Ella Grubb.

Miss Ruth Walt, of Philadelphia, was home over the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett and Mr. George Barrett, of Philadelphia, spent several days in town.

Mr. Schenle, of Philadelphia, was in town over Sunday.

Messrs. Brown and Wilkens and Misses Rebecca and Flora Hays, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Schwager.

Mrs. John Platt and children, of Gwynedd, spent the week end with Mr. Henry Grubb.

Mrs. Frances Hocker, of Germantown, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moser.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Backmire spent several days of last week at Reading, with their daughter Mrs. H. C. Free, and attended the Reading Fair.

Miss Florence Scheuren, of Trenton, N. J., spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Scheuren.

Messrs. Arthur Moyer, Lawrence Munshower, and Ed. Richards, of Royersford, visited Mrs. Josephine Moyer on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Peterman, of Spring City, spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCarragher.

Miss Elizabeth Kratz spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Harley, of Trappe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Murray, of Royersford, spent Saturday with Mrs. Josephine Moyer.

Mrs. Ella Smith spent Sunday in Philadelphia.

Mr. Edward Thomas, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Ashenfelter.

Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, of Pittman, N. J., spent the week end with Mrs. Josephine Moyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Star spent Sunday in Pottstown.

Miss Gertrude McAllister and Mr. Louis Cornish are slowly improving from Spanish influenza.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Skean and daughter, Elizabeth, of Graterford, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis.

Misses Ruth and Mildred Miller spent Saturday in Pottstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Halteman, of Worcester, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ludwig.

Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Honeyman and family, of Norristown, spent Saturday with Henry Yost, Jr.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wayne A. Brown have returned to New York after spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yost, Jr.

Mrs. John Barrett, now of Philadelphia, is spending the week in town. Mr. Barrett, who has been employed in Phoenixville, is now engaged at Dreer's Seed House, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett will reside with Mrs. Barrett's mother, Mrs. Berron, for an indefinite period.

Meeting of Fire Company this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock, sharp.

## WAR EXHIBIT TRAIN WILL STOP AT COLLEGEVILLE.

The Liberty Loan Committee of the Third Federal Reserve District has arranged to have a War Exhibit Train tour Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, during the present Liberty Loan drive. This train will stop at Collegeville station on Sunday, October 13, from 1.20 to 2.20 p. m., and everybody will be given an opportunity to see the exhibit of heavy artillery; bombs, German rifles, ammunition, and other trophies of the great war. There will be two flat cars carrying the artillery, and a large baggage car containing interesting trophies and relics. A number of speakers will accompany the train and impart very interesting information. There should be, and no doubt will be, a great outpouring of people from Collegeville and all the surrounding country, to view the exhibits and hear the speakers, and make the event a memorable one. Let the visitors be thoroughly impressed with the patriotism and loyalty of the people of this quarter of Pennsylvania. Remember Sunday, October 13, 1.20 to 2.20 p. m. Resolve now to be on hand at the Collegeville station, and at the time stated put the resolution into effect.

## Missionary Society Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of Trinity Reformed church, Collegeville, will be held at the home of Mrs. R. N. Warner on Thursday, October 3, at 2.30 p. m.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally, and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

## THE DEATH ROLL.

Rev. Jesse Ziegler died Saturday morning at his residence in Limerick, aged 62 years. Mrs. Ziegler and five sons survive—Samuel H., of Cleveland, Ohio; Harry H., of Limerick; Warren H., of Elgin, Illinois; Howard H., of Limerick; and Robert J. A. E. F. France. Rev. Jesse Ziegler was for years prominent in the council of the Brethren's church, and was president of the Board of Trustees of the Brethren's College at Elizabethtown, Pa., from the date of its organization up to the time of his death. He was greatly esteemed as a man of strong character and kindly disposition. The funeral was held on Wednesday. Services and interment at the Brethren's meetinghouse and cemetery, Mingo; undertaker, F. W. Shalkop.

David Schwager died Thursday night at the home of his son-in-law, Henry Henry, Trappe, aged 62 years. Mrs. Schwager and several children, including Mrs. Heany, and one brother, Wm. Schwager, of Collegeville, survive. Funeral was held on Tuesday. Services and interment at the Old Goshenhoppen church and cemetery; undertaker, F. W. Shalkop.

Albert Kayser died on Sunday at his home, 754 Haws avenue, Norristown, aged 56 years. No near relatives survive. Funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, p. m. Interment in Riverside cemetery; undertaker J. L. Bechtel.

Lillian H., wife of Herbert Eckert, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hefelinger of Trappe, died on Friday at her home, 551 Kohn street, Norristown, aged 27 years. Funeral on Tuesday afternoon. Services and interment at St. Luke's Reformed church and cemetery, Trappe.

## MANY PERSONS IN THE GRIP OF "SPANISH" INFLUENZA.

A disease termed "Spanish" influenza, but in many respects manifesting the same characteristics as the "grippe" of a few months, is ravaging many sections of the country and causing numerous deaths. The affection favors the development of acute pneumonia, and it is therefore very important that it should be promptly treated by the family physician.

Collegeville has a large number of cases of the disease, including about twenty students at Ursinus College, where a partial quarantine has been established, and no less than fifteen pupils of the Collegeville public schools. The Directors ordered the schools closed for the week. Four of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Francis of Fifth avenue, Mr. and Mrs. J. Landes, Mr. and Mrs. Winifred Landes, daughter of Mrs. Moyer (Fifth avenue), Mrs. Tower and daughter, Mrs. Wm. Y. Yenser and son, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Corson, Horace Walt, Mr. and Mrs. Nevin Renninger, Miss Sacks, Dr. Cornish and son Louis are among those who are now suffering or convalescing from the disease. No very serious cases have thus far been reported from town.

In Norristown there have been nine deaths from pneumonia, following grippe. The epidemic has also effected criminal court. When the cases were called Monday morning it was found that only three cases could be tried. In the other cases the principals or witnesses were under arrest or ill. 25 jurors were excused.

The presence of the epidemic of influenza or grippe, no matter what it is termed, should not cause unnecessary fear, but it should receive, upon its first manifestations, prompt treatment. It is a disease that is not to be trifled with because of its tendency to induce pneumonia.

## W. C. T. U. Meeting.

An interesting meeting of the W. C. T. U.—the first of the season—was held at the home of Mrs. R. N. Warner, Tuesday afternoon. Reports of happenings during the vacation months were given. It was decided to continue the temperance papers the schools. The baby garment work for Belgian and French children will also be continued. A sum, now less than two dollars, is available for the purpose of purchasing materials, and any contribution of money, though small, will be thankfully received. The names of two new honor members were received. Meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday, the fifth of November.

## Personal.

Dr. Gregory D. Walcott, of Hamlin University, St. Paul, Minnesota, where he fills the chair of Philosophy and Psychology, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Burd P. Evans, of Trappe, last week. He recently returned from a trip to China, where he enlarged his store of information respecting the character and habits of the Chinese people. The Dr. favored the editor with a delightful and informative visit on Friday, and in the evening gave a very interesting address at the Liberty Bond meeting in the Fire hall, Trappe.

## Real Estate and Personal Property Sold.

The public sale of the real estate and personal property belonging to the estate of the late Lewis H. Ingram of Collegeville, deceased, held last Saturday afternoon by the executor, A. D. Fetterolf, attracted many bidders and buyers. There was a large variety of personal property disposed of at good prices. The house and lot was sold to Albert Bartholomew for \$1450.

## Car-Load of Potatoes on Sale.

A. T. Allebach will dispose of a car-load of choice potatoes at the Collegeville station during Thursday, October 3. Orders delivered.

## Yearly Beneficial Association.

The annual meeting of the Collegeville Yearly Beneficial Association will be held in Odd Fellows' hall next Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

## MILITARY CEREMONIES AT

## URSINUS COLLEGE.

Not for many years has Collegeville witnessed so impressive a ceremony as that which took place on Tuesday, promptly at twelve o'clock, in Bon-Hall.

An organ prelude, with Prof. Smith in his usual place, was enjoyed while the students and visitors assembled. Dr. Omwake, who was in charge of the exercises, announced the first hymn—March on, O Soul With Strength—and asked that particular attention be paid to the words which were very appropriate to the occasion. After scripture reading and prayer, Lieutenant Fairfield was introduced. He read the orders of the day as given to 150,000 college students in the S. A. C. T. C., all over the land. All the orders were followed exactly as commanded.

There was a message to the boys, about to take this important step, from General Crowder in which he reminded them of the fact that as college students they have always been accustomed to contests of force and struggles to uphold the honor and glory of the Alma Mater. As members of the S. A. C. T. C. they were to act exactly on the same principle. They were to struggle to maintain the honor and glory of their country.

A message from General March read to the same effect and was full of encouragement and assurance that he knew would rise to the occasion. Then there were the words of Woodrow Wilson, commending the lads on the step they had taken, telling them with what pride he sent his message to them, a message containing cheerful thoughts such as only our President can.

At this point, with Lieutenant Wohl in charge, the induction took place. Lieutenant Wohl called the roll and every man answered, clearly and distinctly—here. Several were absent because of sickness and the fact was noted by the Lieutenant. After that every man stood up and raised his right hand while Lieutenant Wohl read the Oath of Enlistment which is the 109th article of war. Upon being asked whether they promised to fulfill the requirements stated therein, they all, with one accord, answered—

I do.

Everyone present felt the solemnity and importance of the occasion. Dr. Omwake said that twenty-five hundred years ago the Athenian youths took a similar oath and as a result the little republic was able to stand off against the terrific onslaught of the fiercest people of the times, the Persians. We are by no means a small country, indeed we are recognized today as the greatest nation of the world and we shall be able to stand the onslaught of our enemies to a greater extent. The members of the Students' Army Training Corps are the vanguard of the army of the United States. They are sought out because of special qualifications. He reminded them that all had great hopes for what Ursinus College may do to participate in this war for here we have the opportunity because of size and number to train a unit that will attract the attention of the country.

The service was concluded with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, a very fitting ending to a ceremony in which a hundred youths had pledged themselves to uphold that banner through life or death.

## FILING OF QUESTIONNAIRES.

There are now 3,382 registration cards of the class of September, 1918, in the hands of the Draft Board for the Fourth District, with headquarters at Lansdale, and of that number 1,427 draftees were mailed questionnaires Saturday noon, September 28, this number representing those between the ages of 19 and 36, both inclusive, who are the first of the September class to receive their questionnaires.

The questionnaires must be returned in good condition to this Local Board within seven days from date of mailing. Failure to do so will place one automatically in Class I without recourse or appeal and may result in the loss of valuable rights.

All registrants are expected to go before some member of the Legal Advisory Board in order to receive proper aid in the filling out of the questionnaire but should first read over same very carefully in order that they may have ready in advance intelligent answers to all the questions asked therein.

Particular attention is also invited to the fact that all registrants desiring to make claims for deferred classification whether by reason of dependency or engagement in industry, occupation or employment, including agriculture, should bring with them before the member of the Legal Advisory Board persons necessary to make affidavits in support of such claims. This is often forgotten and much confusion and loss of time results therefrom.

The following are among the members of the Legal Advisory Board who will, free of charge, assist registrants in filling out questionnaires: A. H. Hendricks, Esq., Thomas Hallman, Esq., Fire Hall, Collegeville, 4 to 9 p. m.; Ralph Wismer, Esq., office, Trappe, 6 to 10 p. m.; Nelson P. Pegley, Eagleville, residence—except Tuesday and Friday—3 to 9 p. m.; H. H. Gilykum, Mont Clare, residence, 3 to 5 p. m.; H. I. Hiestand, Esq., Royersford, office, 3 to 8 p. m.

## Donated Memorial Room.

The Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples at Bala is bequeathed \$3000 by the will of Mrs. Bertha L. Moore, of Norristown, to establish a room in memory of her husband, Rev. David W. Moore who died some years ago. The will also provides \$6000 for Miss Mary A. Renninger, a companion.

## Aeroplanes.

A number of aeroplanes have passed over Collegeville the past week. One of them was not more than 500 feet above the earth's surface.

## Sale of Real Estate Postponed.

The sale of real estate of the late William McFar, of Trappe, deceased, advertised for October 12, has been postponed indefinitely, on account of illness in the families of the executors.

## FINE PARADE AND BIG MEETING

All hats off to the patriotic spirit of the people of Trappe and vicinity, as manifested by their parade, and by their meeting in the Fire hall, Friday evening. There were twenty-nine automobiles in the procession that moved from Trappe to the Township Line, and from that point to Perkiomen Bridge, and then to the Fire hall, where all the available space was soon filled with patriotic men and women. Those who participated in the parade were members of the Liberty Loan Committee, the speakers, members of the Red Cross, singers, Boy Scouts, and civilians. The autos were decorated with the national colors.

The meeting in the Fire hall evidenced much patriotic enthusiasm. Everybody present was imbued with a purpose to hear and appreciate the messages so well presented by the speakers. W. O. Fegeley, member of the Liberty Loan Committee, was chairman of the meeting and his remarks in introducing the speakers were quite opportune and at times humorous. After an invocation by Rev. S. M. Hench, A. D. Fetterolf, of Collegeville, and chairman of the 7th district Liberty Loan Committee, briefly outlined the importance of united co-operation in the work of securing subscribers to the Loan. Brief, though very excellent, addresses were made by Rev. S. L. Messenger, D. D., E. G. Brownback, Burd P. Evans, and Dr. Gregory O. Walcott, of Hamlin University, Minnesota. The spirited singing of numerous patriotic songs was under the capable direction of Mr. Earl B. Moyer. Miss Nellie Messenger presided at the piano, accompanied by John Pierson, cornetist, and Cameron Stevens and Abraham Walker, violinists. Throughout, the meeting was an inspiring exhibition of red-blooded American patriotism, of the whole-hearted kind.

## LIBERTY DAY.

Saturday, October 12, is the four hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the discovery of America. President Wilson has proclaimed it Liberty Day and the people of the United States are to observe it by celebrating the day. The President, in his proclamation, says: "Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purposes and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and Government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world."

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive: "Let the peace-loving people who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace by agreement; let the seditious who have had enough of war; let the secretly inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them one and all know once and for all that the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Hun unbeaten. The man who talks of peace to-day, except through victory, is a traitor."

The enemy peace offensive is likened to the action of German machine-gun crews in the Vesle fighting, when they were surrounded, then shouted "Kamrad."

The mothers of the American soldiers in France want the same peace their sons demand. All the courage of the ancient Spartan mother is in the hearts of the women of America.

The object of the Fourth Liberty Loan is to bring that peace—a just, a righteous peace, an American peace.

## AEROPLANE VISITED EAST GREENVILLE.

On Monday Lieutenant Howard Dimmig dropped in on East Greenville with his aeroplane to pay a visit to his parents, Postmaster and Mrs. John D. Dimmig. He came from Bustleton field, Philadelphia, where he arrived Monday morning from Mitchell Field, Long Island. Lieutenant Dimmig was the first boy from the Upper Perkiomen Valley to enlist, having signed up in June 1917. One thousand persons gathered about the plane while Dimmig was enjoying an impromptu banquet at his home. His departure was witnessed by practically the entire population of East Greenville, Pennsburg and Red Hill. He left at 3.30 for Philadelphia.

The flight from Philadelphia was made by way of Norristown and up the Perkiomen Valley. He is a lieutenant in the 52d Squadron, stationed at Mitchell Field, and was flying commander of the fourteen aeroplanes which bombed Philadelphia during the Liberty Loan parade Saturday.

## Death of Albert K. Hoss.

Albert Kneule Hoss, aged 41, of the reportorial staff of the Norristown Times, and one of the best newspaper men in the county, died of an affection of the heart at his home in that borough on Thursday of last week. Mr. Hoss served for a number of years as a local news writer for the Daily Register of Norristown. He wielded a ready pen, was alert in the discharge of his duties and won the friendship of all who knew him. For years past he was a prominent fireman of Norristown.

## Triple Funeral in Pottstown.

A very unusual funeral took place in Pottstown, Monday morning, when three members of the Shane family were interred in Edgewood cemetery. The three caskets were placed in one hearse, with three bricked-off compartments. The bodies interred were those of George William Shane, his wife Frances R. Shane, and his son Ira Shane, aged 9 years. All passed away at Charity Hospital, Norristown, and their deaths were caused by influenza and pneumonia, last week.

## Milk Is Nature's Food.

It is very difficult to compare foods on the basis of mineral matter they contain, but all physiologists agree that milk is very valuable from this standpoint. It is food prepared by nature especially for the growth and development of the young. A quart of milk a day is a good allowance for a growing child.

He who does you an injury will never forgive you.—Dickens.

## LETTER FROM HORACE C. GOTT-SHALK, A. E. F., ITALY.

Somewhere in Italy, Aug. 27, 1918.

Dear Mother, Father and All:

Having received no word from anyone at all since leaving Camp Greene, N. C., I naturally do not write much. But I know you have written and it only keeps me from receiving my mail. All my mail is strictly censored and I cannot tell where I am located or what I am doing. This much I can say, however: I am somewhere in Italy; safe, sound and happy, working cheerfully ten hours a day, having splendid times in the evenings, and sleeping like a top from 11.00 p. m. until 5.30 the next a. m.

Italy is certainly a beautiful country and I certainly prefer it to France. We have fine quarters here. We sleep on real beds, between real sheets, in a real hotel all our own for some little time to come. We also eat from real dishes at a real table and all in all count ourselves in real good luck. The one great drawback is the food, the price of which is out of sight; consequently most of our money goes for eats. The Italians live on a very cheap fare consisting mostly of rice and that of course does not suit a red-blooded American a little bit. We are the only U. S. troops in this city and there are only a very few of us, so we create quite a stir and people stare at us in wide-eyed curiosity. We soon get acquainted, however, and we are, without bragging a bit, the most popular thing around these diggings.

Anyone who has ever been to Italy must have certainly noticed the great beauty of the scenery, the beautiful and well dressed girls and women. With these especially the American soldiers are most popular. The Italian men are also a fine looking, well dressed lot, including their soldiers. The cities (I have been in several of them) are certainly pretty. Streets are well paved and street car service is good. The buildings are of stone or concrete, and fairly modern at that. All in all Sunnyside Italy is a very fine country and, in my estimation, has France pushed clear off the map.

How is everything at home? Hope all are well and happy. Has Add come over the pond yet? Let my friends read this, especially Mrs. Price and Ella if you see them, and most especially Ploss Walt, and give her my best wishes.

All is well so do not worry. Love to all. Your loving son and brother, HORACE.

P. S. Address Corp. Horace C. Gott-shalk, 10th Co. 3rd Motor Mechanics Air Service, A. P. O. 901, A. E. F.

## THE PEACE OUR SOLDIERS AND OUR WAR MOTHERS WANT.

The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper published by the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, says editorially about the enemy peace offensive: "Let the peace-loving people who are dreaming of a compromise; let the pacifists who are talking a peace by agreement; let the seditious who have had enough of war; let the secretly inclined pro-Germans who think this war should end without a decision—let them one and all know once and for all that the American Expeditionary Force there is no such word as 'Peace' with the Hun unbeaten. The man who talks of peace to-day, except through victory, is a traitor."

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## TUESDAY'S WAR NEWS.

There have been great developments in the face of the swift progress of the Serbian, Italian, British, Greek and French troops in the reclaiming of Serbia and the invasion of Bulgarian territory, the Bulgars begged for an armistice, reserving to themselves no conditions. All the territory now held by King Ferdinand's men is to be evacuated, the Bulgarian army is to be immediately demobilized, and all means of transport inside the kingdom, even along the Danube, is to be given over into Allied hands.

Thus, in addition to the isolation of Turkey, the back door to a direct invasion of Austria-Hungary is wide open to the Allies, and doubtless the German Government, when advantage to the full will be taken of the new avenue through which the enemy can be reached. With the debacle in Serbia and Bulgaria complete, the Austro-Hungarians in Albania will be soon put to the test, and when their evacuation to their own borders is accomplished the Allies will have welded an iron semicircle about the Central Powers from the Black to the North Sea.

Viewing the situation in all its aspects—the success of the great offensive in Belgium and France; the blotting out of the war zone in the Balkans; the cutting off of the Turks from intercourse with Germany and Austria-Hungary, except by the long route through the Caucasus and southern Russia, and the steady gains that are being made by the Allies in making Russia once more a factor in the struggle—the darkest days of the war are faced by the Austro-Germans.

On all the sectors under attack from the Belgian Flanders to the region of Verdun, the German drive is gradually bending back under the violence of the attacks of the British, Americans, French and Belgians. In Belgium the advance of the troops of King Albert and of Field Marshal Haig has pierced so deeply eastward that Germany's submarine bases on the North Sea are in jeopardy, through the impending cutting of the lines of communication behind them. The famous Messines-Wyttschaete ridge has been captured and the Allied guns dominate the plains beyond.

From Cambria to St. Quentin the British and Americans again have delivered successfully hard smashes against the German drive, pointing all along the front, including the remaining portions of the old Hindenburg line.

LATER WAR NEWS.

The town of St. Quentin, upon which the Germans had so firmly based their hopes of proving an insuperable barrier to the Allies, at last has been entered by the French and seemingly the German drive is coming to a swift advance eastward in his task of reclaiming northern France.

Meanwhile, the Germans and their Allies on all the battlefronts have continued to play a losing game, and report has it that the Turks, realizing the critical situation through successive defeats and the withdrawal of Bulgaria from the war are sending out "peace feelers."

From northern Belgium to the region of Verdun, the battlefront is still seething with activity on various fronts, with the Entente forces continuing to make gains against the Germans, which are seriously imperiling the enemy lines.

From Cambria to St. Quentin, notwithstanding most violent reactions from the Germans, the British, Americans and French again have won heavily fortified positions of the enemy all along the front. Midway between St. Quentin and Cambria the remaining portions of the old Hindenburg line are slowly being demolished, although the Germans have imposed the strength of nearly half a million men against the Allied troops to hold the front, the breaking through of which, in conjunction with the successful maneuvers in Flanders, along the Aisne and in Champagne, would mean disaster.

Between the Vesle and Aisne rivers the French continue to push back the Germans north of the Aisne, while in Champagne the French, operating in conjunction with the Americans, are steadily advancing northward. Their guns now dominate the Aire River Valley, running to the north of the Argonne forest, while on the other side of the forest the Americans are slowly coming up the Aire Valley from the south, and soon will be in a position with the French to nip this great wooded bastion out of the German line.

Peace demonstrations have been held in Berlin, in which police intervention became necessary. Some excesses were committed by the crowds, such as the tearing down of statues. The possibility of a Cabinet crisis in Germany is indicated by the resignation of the Imperial Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

There will be a Sunday school institute in the thirteenth district of Montgomery county held in St. Luke's church, Trappe, on Friday evening, October 4, at eight o'clock. The exercises will consist of a devotional opening service, the annual business meeting and election of officers, an address by Rev. John M. Peck, of Norristown, and other brief addresses. All the officers and teachers of the district and all others interested in Sunday school work are earnestly urged to be present at this meeting.

"How fast is Myrtle going on with her knitting?" "About 15 knots an hour."—Life.

## NEWS FROM TRAPPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson entertained relatives and friends from Norristown and Phoenixville over the week end.

Miss Clara Miller spent Sunday in Collegeville, visiting Mrs. David Culp, Sr.

Miss Elmira T. Miller and sister, Mrs. Charles Kohler, are spending the week in Vineland, N. J.

Mrs. I. A. Moser spent Sunday in Phoenixville.

Mrs. Hannah Whitman, of Reading, visited Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wyant on Sunday.

Miss Angeline Snyder, of Pottstown, spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Schrack.

Communion services will be held in August



GREAT ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

President Wilson delivered two great addresses within the past week—the first in New York city, Friday night, and the second before the United States Senate, Monday afternoon. In his address in New York city the President set forth, even more clearly and forcibly than he ever did before, the issues of the war, and the terms of final peace. The President said in part:

"We accepted the issues of the war as facts, not as any group of men either here or elsewhere had defined them, and we can accept no outcome which does not squarely meet and settle them. Those issues are these:

"Shall the military power of any nation or group of nations be suffered to determine the fortunes of peoples over whom they have no right to rule except the right of force?

"Shall strong nations be free to wrong weak nations and make them subject to their purpose and interest?

"Shall peoples be ruled and dominated, even in their own internal affairs, by arbitrary and irresponsible force or by their own will and choice?

"Shall there be a common standard of right and privilege for all peoples and nations or shall the strong do as they will and the weak suffer without redress?

"Shall the assertion of right be haphazard and by casual alliance or shall there be a common concert to oblige the observance of common right?

"No man, no group of men, chose these to be the issues of the struggle. They are the issues of it; and they must be settled—by no arrangement or compromise or adjustment of interests, but definitely and once for all with a full and unequivocal acceptance of the principle that the interest of the weakest is as sacred as the interest of the strongest.

"This is what we mean, when we speak of a permanent peace, if we speak sincerely, intelligently and with a real knowledge and comprehension of the matter we deal with.

"We are all agreed that there can be no peace obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the Governments of the Central Empires, because we have dealt with them already and have seen them deal with other Governments that were parties to this struggle, at Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. They have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice. They observe no covenants, accept no principle but force and their own interest. We cannot 'come to terms' with them. They have made it impossible. The German people must by this time be fully aware that we cannot accept the word of those who forced this war upon us. We do not think the same thoughts or speak the same language of agreement.

"Unity of purpose and of counsel are as imperatively necessary in this war as unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way. 'Peace drives' can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer to the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating the 'terms' she will accept; and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of justice and fair dealing."

Thus President Wilson plainly states the issues involved in the world-war, and points the way that will lead to permanent peace; the marshalling of the power of the people themselves to prevent war by the establishment of methods that will prevent ambitious autocrats and atrocious villains from plunging the people of the world into another horrible war of gigantic proportions.

The President's momentous address before the Senate was inspired by the dilly-dallying of Senators with the Woman Suffrage Federal Amendment Resolution, and the doubt involved as to its final adoption. Excerpts:

"Through many, many channels I have been made aware what the plain, struggling, workaday folk are thinking upon whom the chief terror and suffering of this tragedy falls. They are looking to the great, powerful, famous democracy of the west to lead them to the new day for which they have so long waited; and they think, in their logical simplicity, that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them. If we reject measures like this, in ignorant defiance of what a new age has brought forth, of what they have seen and what we have not, they will cease to believe in us; they will cease to follow or to trust us.

"They have seen their own Governments accept this interpretation of democracy—seen old Governments like that of Great Britain, which did not profess to be democratic, promise readily and, as of course, this justice to women, though they had before refused it; the strange revelations of this war having made many things new and plain, to Governments, as well as to peoples.

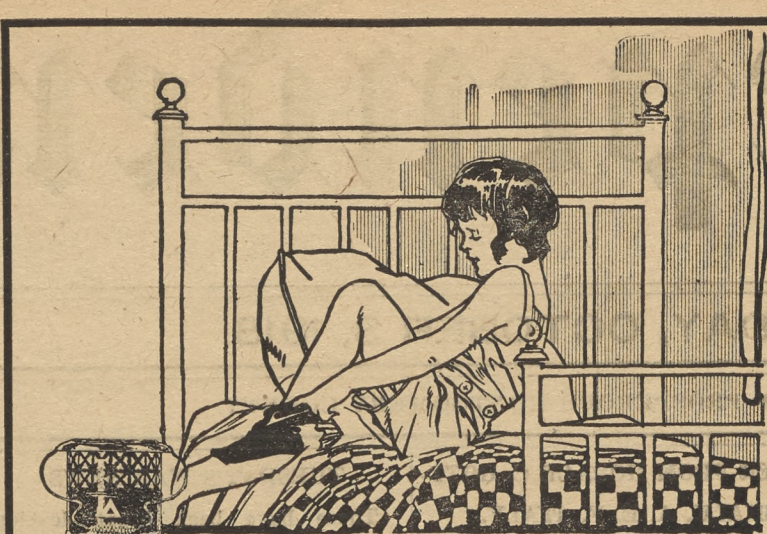
"Are we alone to refuse to learn the lesson? Are we alone to ask and take the utmost that our women can give—service and sacrifice of every kind—and still say we do not see what there is that gives them the right to stand by our sides in the guidance of the affairs of their nation and ours? We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right? This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America if it had not been for the service of the women—services rendered in every sphere—not merely in the fields of efforts in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. We shall not only be distressed, but shall deserve to be distrusted if we do not enfranchise them with the fullest possible enfranchisement, as it is now certain that the other great free nations will enfranchise them.

"The women of America are too noble and too intelligent and too devoted to be slackers, whether you give or withhold this thing that is mere justice; but I know the magic it will work in their thoughts and spirits if you give it to them. I propose it as I would propose to admit soldiers to the suffrage, the men fighting in the field for our liberties and the liberties of the world, were they excluded.

"I have said that the passage of this amendment is a vitally necessary war measure, and do you need further proof? Do you stand in need of the trust of other peoples and of the trust of our own women. Is that trust an asset or is it not?

"And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle, and settle immediately, when the war is over. We shall need them in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world. The problems of that time will strike to the roots of many things that we have not hitherto questioned, and I for one believe that our safety in those questioning days, as well as our comprehension of matters that touch society to the quick, will depend upon the direct and authoritative participation of women in our counsels. We shall need their moral sense to preserve what is right and fine and worthy in our system of life as well as to discover just what it is that ought to be purified and reformed. Without their counselings we shall only be half wise."

The President's address to the Senate constitutes perhaps the most powerful argument ever enunciated in behalf of the justice and righteousness of Woman Suffrage. But, notwithstanding the sanity, solidity and unswervingness of the President's great argument the Senate on Tuesday failed to support the Amendment Resolution by a two-thirds vote; the vote being 53 for and 27 against. However, the defeat is only temporary. The Resolution remains on the calendar and will again be voted on.



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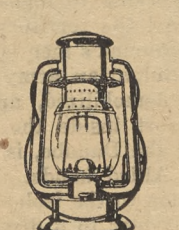
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DISEASE FACTOR  
MOST IMPORTANT

Greatest of Difficulties Encountered by Sheep Growers in New England States.

WORMS CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE

Those Who Are Careful About Selection, Feed Well and Provide Sanitary Quarters Suffer Only Small Losses.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Of the difficulties encountered in sheep raising in New England it is believed that the disease factor is the most important. Some growers have but little trouble in this respect, especially those who are careful about selection, feed well, provide sanitary quarters and keep their flocks in the prime of condition throughout the season, while others report large losses, at times as high as 50 per cent of their entire flocks.

Stomach worms, grub in the head, nodular disease of the intestines, and indigestion are the troubles most frequently reported in New England and seem to be the ones to which most loss is due. Skin diseases and ticks are also important and give considerable trouble unless regular dipping is practiced.

Flocks Degenerating

Much complaint is heard of flocks running out or degenerating, and many breeders say that they have to sell out and start their flocks anew at intervals of every eight or ten years. It is believed that a great deal of the running out of flocks is due as much to worm trouble, which is not recognized as such in many cases, as to anything else. A change of pasture at intervals of every ten days or two weeks is recommended as a safeguard against worm trouble, though this is not always practicable as New England pastures are located. It is likely that much more could be done in combating this disease by making more extensive use of aftermilks and foreign crops in supplementing the regular pastures. As prevention of infection is the most practical means of handling this trouble, it is important that the breeder inform himself of the method outlined in Farmers' Bulletin 840 in order to be better enabled to cope with it.

Changing Pastures.

A few growers, who already have regular pastures so located as to permit shifting, recognize the advantages



Flock of Sheep Pasturing in Orchard.

of changing pasture and make a practice of changing their flocks from one pasture to another, and sometimes to a third, during the same season, and though in most cases they can give no good reason for their success, they claim to get better results by so doing. Since the length of time on each pasture is much greater than two weeks (the maximum time a pasture can be occupied and insure safety from infection) it is likely that the advantage gained in this respect is due to the better feed afforded rather than to the prevention of worms, yet the practice is a good one and should be more generally followed.

Most of the so-called running out not due to disease can be attributed to poor care and to degeneration as a result of long-continued inbreeding. Inbreeding to any great extent should be avoided and new blood introduced occasionally in order to maintain vigor

and vitality.

The disease factor is one which can hardly be overemphasized. It appears to be one of the most important factors in sheep raising, much more so at present than the dog question, in the development and profitability of the sheep industry of New England.

CONSUME MORE WOOL IN MAY

Monthly Report Issued by Bureau of Markets Places Consumption at 74,600,000 Pounds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
More wool was used by manufacturers in May than in any other month of this year, according to the monthly wool consumption report just issued by the bureau of markets. May consumption was 74,600,000 pounds, greater equivalent, compared to 70,700,000 pounds in April, 71,900,000 in March, 63,700,000 in February, and 65,100,000 pounds in January.

Don't Be an Extremist.

It was remarked by Macaulay that when feeling runs high and parties align on any question, moral, religious, political or economic, the best men on both sides are to be found nearest to the dividing frontier. The extremists of all the factions always injure and often bring discredit on the cause which they espouse. Few things are better established than this, and recurring evidence thereof is found in the history of every nation. It is a principle of nature; and as the temperate zone separates climates which burn or freeze, so wisdom holds the debatable middle ground between the bitter and violent extreme, and virtue is only a just temper between propensities which are vices when indulged in to excess. Even Delic perfection, as Halifax argued in defending the tolerant via media he always sought to follow, is only the equilibrium of attributes no one of which could preponderate without disturbing the moral and physical order of the world.

Sounds Heard Above the Earth.

In one of his journals Camille Flammarion gives the heights at which sounds from the earth are heard from balloons. The shout of a man was heard distinctly at the height of 1,800 feet, the sharp note of a mole-cricker at 2,500 feet, and the croaking of frogs in swamps at 3,000 feet. At 3,255 feet a man's voice and the rolling of a cart were distinguished; at 4,550 feet the roll of a drum and the music of an orchestra; at 5,000 feet the crowing of a cock, the sound of a church bell, and sometimes the shouting of men and women. Nine hundred feet higher still was heard the report of a musket and the barking of a dog. The noise of a railway train penetrated to a height of 8,200 feet, and the whistle of a locomotive engine to nearly 10,000 feet.—Scientific American.

Enthusiastic Book Collector.

Eight houses full of books was the final collection of the world's greatest book collector when he passed away. He was Richard Heber, half-brother of Bishop Reginald Heber, known to millions as the author of the hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains." Richard Heber was insatiable in gathering books, and when he passed away he left not only the eight houses full of books, but smaller collections in other places. No record of the exact number of volumes in his library exists; but one authority declares that his collection was as his has also been gathered by any individual amateur. It has been estimated at 110,000 volumes.—Harper's Magazine.

Japanese Ceremony.

Calming earth's spirit, ceremony peculiarly Japanese, which is supposed to date from the time of the first Emperor Jimmu Tenno, was recently performed at the site of the shrine erected in memory of the late Emperor Mutshuhito. It was conducted with Shinto ritual and elaborate ceremony and was attended by the ministers of state and high officials. The significance of the ceremony, which usually is performed on a lesser scale before the erection of any building in Japan, is that of purification of the land, homage to the deity of the earth and the destruction of any evil spirits that may exist.

Copying Wasp Pottery.

The wasps of the family Eumetidae are known as potter-wasps, and store up caterpillars, saw-fly larvae, and the larvae of beetles. They

GREATEST ELECTRIC KITCHEN.

The largest and best-equipped electric kitchen in the world is that of the Siemens-Schuckert Werke at Siemensstadt, near Berlin. Between noon and 2 p. m. very day three thousand persons are served from it in four relays.

Some of its features described by the Electrical Experimenter are a cold storage and refrigerating plant operated by electric compressors, electrically driven coffee grinders, knife sharpeners, meat slicers, vegetable cutters and parers. The cooking utensils, all electric, range in capacity from 50 liters to 400 liters. Many of them have electrically heated oil between the casings, making them like double boilers.

All water is heated by electricity and all dish washing is done by it. The cost per capita per day is one-half cent, and the cost of cooking alone not more than one-third of a cent.

He that makes injustice his weapon shall know the sting of the serpent that never dies.—Sir Richard Cooke.

Hokus—"I make it a rule never to speak ill of my neighbors." Polus—"That's right. The probably know as much about you as you know about them."—Judge.

globular cells of clay or sand which are attached by a small pedestal to some twig. They are filled full of caterpillars in just the same way that the mud-daubers fill their cells with spiders, and a single egg is placed in each cell. Prof. O. T. Mason says that certain beautifully shaped Indian vessels and baskets have precisely the form of these cells, and he thinks the observant aborigines may have deliberately copied the insects design.

Phillips Brooke on Life.

Our life is like the life of a tree, which is always full of immediate apparent failure, which is always dropping back after each rich summer to the same bareness that it had last winter, which keeps no leaves or fruit, and stands again and again stripped of every sign of life that it has put forth, and yet which still has gathered, as we see when we watch it with a larger eye, all those apparent failures into the success of one long, continuous growth; has not lost the strength of those old summers, but gathered them into its own enlarged girth and sturdier strength.—Phillips Brooke.

His "Talking Shoes."

South Sea Islanders are said to be very proud if they can get hold of a pair of European shoes. They are especially gratified if they acquire a pair that squeak, or, as they call them, "shoes that talk." A story is told of a South Sea Islander who came into a church with shoes merrily a-squeak. He walked proudly to the front, and, removing these shoes, dropped them out of the window, so that his wife might also have the pleasure of coming in with "talking shoes."—From Outlook.

That Settled It.

Bill—"How did he ever come to go to vaudeville?" Gail—"Well, he studied for a minister, but once he took a night trip on a Pullman sleeper and the next day he decided he was born to be a contortionist."

Dan Kelly's Excuse.

Dan Kelly, arrested on a misdemeanor charge, narrowly escaped facing an additional charge of contempt of court when he was found sound asleep standing up in the court room. Kelly, who has only one natural leg to stand on, the other being of seasoned oak, explained to the court that for years he has suffered from asthma and has long been accustomed to use his wooden leg for a prop, and sleep standing up. He said he had become so accustomed to this position for slumbering that he forgot he was in the court room.—Marysville, Cal., Item.

Famous Geysers.

The most famous geysers in the world are those of Iceland, which number over a hundred, the principal one having an opening of 70 feet in diameter and discharging a column of water to a height of 200 feet. There are also wonderful geysers in the Yellowstone park region of the United States, and some in New Zealand. Geysers are hot springs of volcanic origin and action, and are remarkable for the fact that they throw out great streams of boiling water and steam, instead of lava, as in the case of a volcano.

By the Sweat of Their Brow.

For hard work in quest of food the cassowary stands alone amongst Australian birds. In the Bowen district of Queensland, especially during the dry season, the bird actually hews down small trees and saplings on the chance of getting a mouthful; and if, after listening intently, any sign of life or movement is detected in the interior of any log or stump, the cassowary beak is brought into action, and in a few moments the chips begin to fly. Generally the reward for an hour's "backing" is a small grub or two.

Their Effect.

"Miss Flirty has such a captivating way of shooting glances at you under her eyelashes." "You had better look out. Her shooting glances are perfectly killing."

Naturally.

"There's a lot of atmosphere in that new book." "What kind of a story is it?" "It's an aviation story."

Jap Invents Novel Sprinkler.

A Japanese is the inventor of a street sprinkler that distributes water so as to form advertisements or smooth pavements.

Their Substitute for Conscience.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "is so conveniently forgetful that dey feels jes' as good as if dey had a clear conscience."

Hairless Candidates.

There's one thing in favor of the candidates who run for exercise—they never get in position to do any harm to the country.—Atlanta Constitution

The Fault Is Yours.

Never complain that your confidence has been betrayed. The fault is yours for pouring yourself into a leaky pail for leaking. Blame yourself for not knowing it leaked.—Life.

Cactus Candy.

Louisiana has a new product. It is cactus candy. The cactus is peeled, dipped in hot sirup or molasses and coated with powdered sugar.

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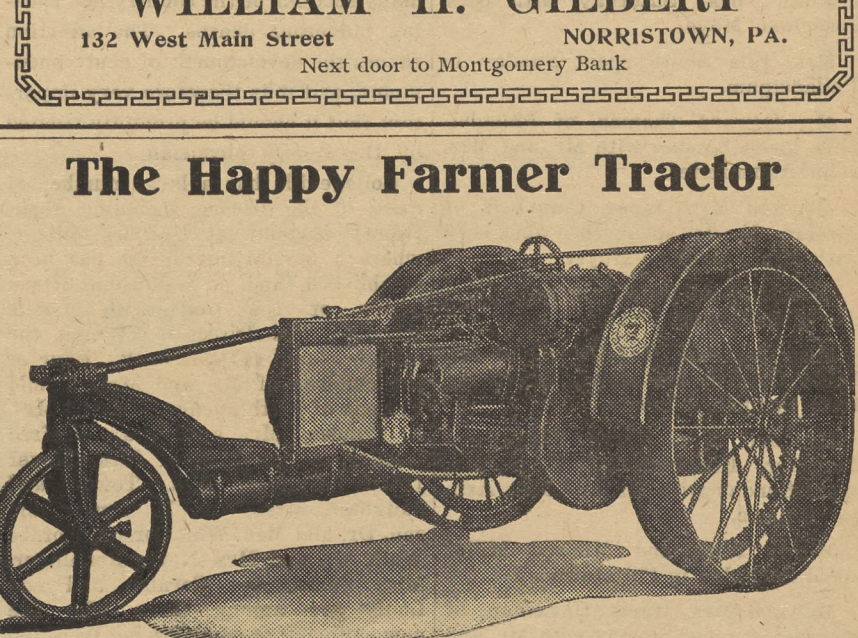
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### OLDEST PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

The historic Society of the Cincinnati, oldest of the American patriotic organizations, was founded by the officers of the Continental forces and of the French Army and fleet which aided us in gaining our independence at the close of the Revolutionary War, 135 years ago. Washington was its first president general, Hamilton the second and on its original rolls appear the names of many others who gained fame for their services in the cause of liberty.

Its membership, composed of the oldest male descendants of these officers, now numbers about 1000 besides which President Wilson, ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft and several other distinguished American and French citizens are honorary members. For a quarter of a century after its organization the society faced bitter opposition, many believing it incompatible with democratic institutions and that it marked the beginning of a hereditary aristocracy. Thirteen State societies were formed and one in France, under the direct patronage of Louis XVI, but this was dispersed during the Reign of Terror.

A mere madness—to live like a wretch and die rich.—Burton.

### OUR FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

The first railway locomotive in America was the "Stourbridge Lion," imported from England in 1825 for use on the Carbondale and Honesdale Railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and was driven on its first trip by Horatio Allen, a celebrated engineer who was born in Schenectady, N. Y. Allen was employed as an engineer by the canal company, and his trial trip with the "Stourbridge Lion" marked the first and only time he ever played the role of a locomotive engineer.

The English-built engine was found too heavy for the track it was to be used upon, and soon abandoned. Horatio Allen later became president of the Erie Railroad and was the inventor of the swivel car truck and other improvements in railway appliances.

"Jack dear, you love me more than anything else in the world, don't you?" "Sure." "And you wouldn't give me up for a million dollars?" "H'm! Anybody offered that?"—Roseleaf.

"I'd like to get that son of mine to spade up the yard." "Well, why don't you direct him to do it?" "I don't know if I can," said Jack, "without consulting his Scout commissioner."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### That Genius

By VINCENT G. PERRY

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Constance was the makings of a genius. All her girl friends had told her she was, her teachers had hinted the same and her parents had whispered it loud enough for her to hear, half a dozen times, so it was no wonder Constance came to believe it herself. There was only one person who didn't seem convinced of the fact, and that was Jack Armstrong. Constance did not mind that at first—it would be very easy to show Jack how great she was, she had thought, but as their friendship ripened and Jack kept on making love to her as if she was an ordinary nineteen-year-old girl, she did mind it. It was nice to have a boy friend like Jack, who showered many attentions on her, and she didn't like the idea of giving him up, but just the same she decided that Jack would have to acknowledge her superiority before she became his wife.

Then the verse contest came to Constance's notice. There was her opportunity to show Jack how great she was, and make them proclaim her the genius that she had been led to believe she was. Why she had written verses since she was six years old! True, all of them didn't rhyme, and some of them didn't read as smoothly as they might have, but some of Shakespeare's lines didn't rhyme, and most writers of poetry run away from their meter now and then. The verse contest was easy. A leading magazine published an untitled picture and the contestants were requested to send in a title for the picture in verse. Constance studied the picture in what she thought was a true genius mood and set to work on the verse title. The praise the verse she turned out won

that score her mind was firmly fixed. It would be better for her to marry someone with more intelligence and finer feelings than Jack had. Her girl friends agreed with her. Jack was a nice boy, and all that, but he wasn't good enough for their Constance—no, indeed! She would be able to travel on the \$500 and it would be likely she would meet some distinguished man who would be more than likely to fall in love with her. She sat awake at nights and dreamed of it.

The contest closed. The winner would receive the check a few days before the next issue of the magazine, which would have the official announcement in, would appear. As the day for the magazine to be released drew near, Constance found herself the need of the wait and it was cruel to keep her in suspense so long. How she pined the other contestants when they learned they were not the winner. For the first time it dawned upon her that perhaps she would be one of the unlucky ones. The thought chilled her. What if Jack had been right, after all? He hadn't any reason to find fault with her verse if there hadn't been something wrong with it. He had always been generous with his praise of her dresses and things like that. But it was preposterous to think of him knowing anything about poetry. It was altogether out of his line. He was a good automobile salesman, drew a good salary, and was a very fine young man. She had been a trifle hasty in becoming angry at him and not allowing him to call just because he had criticized her work. It was much nicer to have an engaged girl than not to be. That was not fair to Jack. It had been Jack she loved; she hadn't just been in love with being engaged as some of her girl friends were. If she didn't win the prize money, she wouldn't have a chance to travel and what chance had a girl to find a distinguished husband in a town like that. Distinguished husbands were very often unkind to their wives, even if their wives were highly intelligent. Perhaps she wasn't a genius. Her friends had just said that to flatter her. If Jack was right about her verse then he was the only true friend she had. She got a copy of her verse to make sure. After reading it over she saw that Jack had been right. The verse wasn't even sensible, the way she saw it now. Why hadn't she taken his advice? Of course she couldn't wait to see the result announced. The disappointment proved too much. She buried her head in a cushion and wept.

"Constance!" It was Jack's voice in the kindest tone she had ever heard him use.

"Oh, Jack, I am so glad you have come!" she exclaimed, and she almost threw her arms about his neck. "You were right about my verse. It was wretched. I haven't a chance for the prize. Will you forgive me?"

"I am here in search of your forgiveness," he answered. "I am sure you would have won the prize if it hadn't been for me, dear."

"I couldn't have," she interrupted. "My verse was terrible. I see it now. Perhaps if I had taken your advice I would have had a chance. Just think what we could have done with five hundred dollars. Won't the winner be happy?"

"He is very happy!" Jack smiled.

"Do you know who has won it?" she asked, eagerly.

He could hold it no longer. With shaking fingers he took a check from his pocket and held it up for her startled gaze. "That," she gasped, as she realized what it meant. "You have won the contest! I thought you couldn't write verse. How wonderful of you! You are a genius!"

"No, I'm just lucky, and happy, dear," he laughed, gaily. "Just think how cozy this five hundred will make us."

"Ahem!" Was the first sound that passed Jack's lips.

"What do you think of it?" she asked, eagerly.

"You hardly spent enough time on it, did you, dear?" he ventured.

"Quite enough for such a trifling subject," she answered, indignantly. To have her work so criticized was a new experience to Constance.

"There is a break in the meter in the second and the last line," he criticized again.

"There is nothing of the kind!" she flashed. "What do you know about meter? This is not the first poetry I have written. I will have you to understand."

"I know it isn't and you do very well, but we all make mistakes, you know," he half apologized.

"Yes, some of us make very grave mistakes, too, Mr. Armstrong." It was getting late.

"I understand," Jack said, as he rose. "I hope you will feel better in the morning. It is not quite nine o'clock, but I think you need a rest."

He took his leave, as he lay in bed, but he could not keep it up. "I would like to see you win the prize, Constance," he added, in a kindly way, "and I feel confident that you can win if you will only exert a little more effort."

But it was too late to fix it up. Constance had been led to believe that her poetry was perfect and her pride had been terribly injured. Jack knew she had been spoiled, so didn't say any more. Constance was a pretty girl, and when she grew a little older in years and experience he could see that she would forget one of the silly notions her own self-importance.

The more Constance thought over Jack's criticism, the more injured she thought she was. It would mean the end of everything between them on

### SEWING MACHINES IN ARABIA.

The sale of sewing machines in Arabia has increased since the war began, owing in part to the demand of Red Cross organizations. A recent shipment of 600 American machines, according to a correspondent, will be disposed as follows: One hundred in Aden, 200 in Abyssinia, 100 in Red Sea ports and 200 in the Persian Gulf district. There is also an increased demand on the part of the natives. Germany formerly supplied the territory with cheap machines, but the stocks of these are low, and American products now lead. Foot-power sewing machines are in growing preference over the hand-operated type, but electrically-driven machines cannot be sold, as there is no general electric service plant in Aden. Dust and rust are difficulties experienced in the use of the machines in the Arabian climate.

Confidence always pleases those who receive it. It is a tribute we pay to their trust, a pledge that gives them a claim upon us, a kind of dependence to which we voluntarily submit.—La Rochefoucauld.

We read on the forehead of those who are surrounded by a foolish luxury that Fortune sells what she is supposed to give.—La Fontaine.

### Eskimo Author Tale.

"Adventures of 'Ki-ya-yuk-tua-look,'" a tale of the wanderings of a character in Eskimo lore, was the only article published in a recent issue of the *Eskimo*, a native school magazine. The story, written by a native, is believed to be as vivid to the natives of Eskimo-land as the stories of Ulysses were to the Greeks and the Sagas to the Norsemen. Joe Sekonik, an Eskimo, the author, is said to have gathered the material from the old folk of the Kavallina section, who heard it from their fathers. According to the tale, "Ki-ya-yuk-tua-look," the hero, was the father of the Kavallina tribe. The hero wandered into many parts of northeastern Alaska, making strange adventures, fighting hostile natives and finally killing a giant. The tale tells of life of the early Eskimos, of their belief in magic and their harsh treatment of strangers.

### Montana's Old Capital.

Tourists visit Bannack, the old capital of Montana, occasionally to look at the graves of the road agents who are buried on the hill back of the town, and to see the scenes of the raids of the storied Plummer and his band of outlaws. A good road leads from the park-to-park trail to the old mining town, and the distance is only 30 miles from Dillon, where the park-to-park road taps the Butte-to-Salt Lake trail. The time will come when Bannack will be a sight-seeing point for tourists from other states, as well as the citizens of this city, who have had occasion to spend the day in the oldest mining town in the state and the seat of Montana's first territorial government.

### Swimming an Excellent Exercise.

Swimming is undoubtedly one of the greatest all-around body builders. It is best to try to do your swimming in salt water which is exposed to sunlight. One can usually bathe in such water as long as he feels comfortable, the freshness and physical condition of the individual governing the duration of time in the water. Thin and ravenous persons cannot usually stay in the water long. Fleshy persons can stand much more of it. Some persons should not attempt to remain in the water more than 15 minutes at a time, while others, especially when accustomed to it, can remain in the water for hours and feel no bad effects.—Physical Culture.

### Boycott Author's Father.

The Irish Times records disturbances in Westmeath provoked solely by a novel written by Brinsley Macnamara, a native of Dublin. The book is full of local color and the inhabitants visited their indignation on the father of the author, a local schoolmaster, and attempted to evict him from his school. They were not successful, but they prevented their children from attending the school, which was practically closed. The population is, however, not united in approval of these methods of literary censorship and the event led to the breaking up of the local Sinn Féin and volunteer organizations, the leaders of which discouraged the protests.

### King John's Treasure.

Every one knows the story of how King John's treasure was overwhelmed in the West Country church of St. Margaret's. A century ago, when a solid gold circlet was cast up by the sea at Wolferton. Before Cromer became a pleasant holiday resort its place was taken by the old town of Shipden, which now lies beneath the waves. These waves brought from Shipden onto the sands of Cromer hundreds of gold nobles and silver pennies, most of which were bought up by antiquarians, who had immediately rushed to Cromer on hearing of the discovery.

### Caxton's Gift to the World.

Sixty-five works, translated and original, are assigned to the pen and press of Caxton. For seventeen years he carried on his work, dying in 1491. He was buried at St. Margaret's church, not far from the scene of his labors that made him famous. One of Caxton's assistants was Richard Pynson who received the valuable appointment of king's printer, being the first on the long list of those who have borne that title. The title was in Canada, the head of the department of the public service doing the government printing being called the king's printer.

### Famous French Cathedrals.

Each of the four great cathedrals of France has its own peculiar interest and beauty. Paris shows the transition between the Romanesque and the Gothic. Chartres is unrivaled for its wealth of stained glass. Amiens has the most perfect development of line, and its nave, 115 feet above the pavement, is one of the wonders of the world. Reims represented the end of the great period of Gothic construction, but in the richness of its carving it stood alone.

### Language of Few Words.

The Sierra Madre mountains, in northern Mexico, are inhabited by a curious race called the Tarahumara. While the majority are cave-dwellers, many families reside in small villages all of which are about 8,000 feet above the sea level. The food of these people is maize, from which they manufacture a drink called tepalcates. They are unable to cook beyond tea and their language is limited to 500 words.



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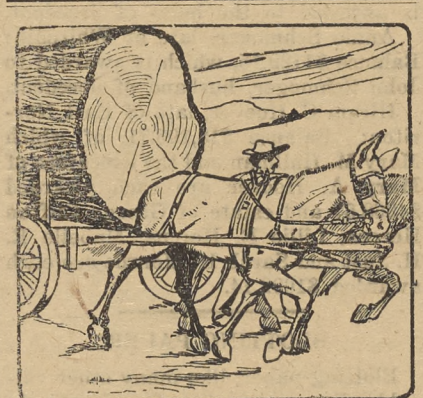
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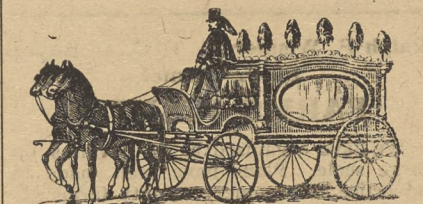
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job for some corporation. Corporations prefer ingrates."—Hawthorne (Kan.) World.

### A Voice From the Wastes.

A correspondent calls attention to the remoteness of a little-known island: "It is just 12 years since we had a mail," wrote a woman in Tristan da Cunha in November, 1916, to an English lady, who received the letter more than a year after it was written. Tristan da Cunha is in the middle of the south Atlantic, more than a thousand miles from any other inhabited land. The odd thing about the letter is that it does not mention the war or anything that is going on upon the island or anywhere else. The writer wishes her English friend to send her some cups and saucers, as there are less than a dozen in the island.—From Outlook.

### Wounds and Mathematical Laws.

That research has indicated that large non-infectious skin wounds heal according to certain mathematical laws, is the finding of Lumiere in the *Revue de Chirurgie*, Paris. The time required is proportional to the size of the area that is to be healed. The healing proceeds at the same rate at the end as at the beginning. The laws and rate of repairs seem to apply indiscriminately to different animals of the same species of about the same age and state of health. These laws afford a standard of comparison of the effects of different methods of treatment.

### Fish Airplanes.

The name "butterfly-fish" is given in Torres Strait to a small rare fish that leaves the water and flies, or glides, for some little distance. Its flight is slow. The body is about four inches long, and shaped like a slightly flattened eel. A perky little head at the fore-end is held higher than the back, and, right aft, the trunk is fitted with a tall, shaped like the tail of an airplane. The wings, about three to four inches across, are butterfly shape and act as planes only, no movement in them being visible. Body, black; wings, spotted black and white.

### Learned Something.

Farmer (after the patriot has milked his first cow).—"Well, friend, you've learned something you never knew before, hey?" City Chap.—"Verily, brother! I've just learned that the person who says a cow gives milk is a liar!"—Buffalo Express.

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Any reasons for asking exemption or deferred classification? demanded the draft board. "Seven," said the applicant. "Flat foot, acute indigestion, mother-in-law and four children!" "Six," corrected the draft board. "Mother-in-law is a reason for going to war, but not for staying away."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Grant me to become beautiful in the inner man, so that whatever outward graces I possess may be at home with those within.—Plato.



